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Reevaluation of the Jezebel Benchmark

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The University of New Mexico
Department of Chemical and Nuclear Engineering
March 11, 2014



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Abstract (not a viewgraph)

Every nuclear engineering student is familiar with Jezebel, the homogeneous bare sphere of plutonium first assembled at Los Alamos in 1954-1955. The actual Jezebel assembly was neither homogeneous, nor bare, nor spherical; nor was it singular – there were hundreds of Jezebel configurations assembled. The Jezebel benchmark has been reevaluated for the International Criticality Safety Benchmark Evaluation Project (ICSBEP) Handbook. Logbooks, original drawings, mass accountability statements, internal reports, and published reports have been used to model four actual three-dimensional Jezebel assemblies with high fidelity.

Because the documentation available today is often inconsistent, three major assumptions were made regarding plutonium part masses and dimensions. The first was that the assembly masses given in Los Alamos report LA-4208 (1969) were correct, and the second was that the original drawing dimension for the polar height of a certain major part was correct. The third assumption was that a change notice indicated on the original drawing was not actually implemented. This talk will describe these assumptions, the alternatives, and the implications.

Since the publication of the 2013 ICSBEP Handbook, the actual masses of the major components have turned up. Our assumption regarding the assembly masses was proven correct, but we had the mass distribution incorrect. Work to incorporate the new information is ongoing, and this talk will describe the latest assessment.

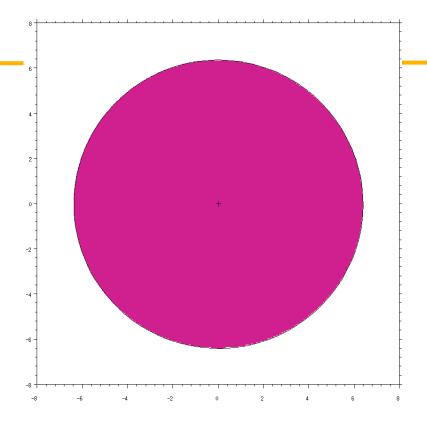


Jezebel

- Jezebel is a one-dimensional homogeneous bare sphere critical plutonium benchmark.
 - + Radius 6.3849 cm
 - + Density 15.61 g/cm³
 - + Mass $17,020 \pm 100 \text{ g Pu alloy}$



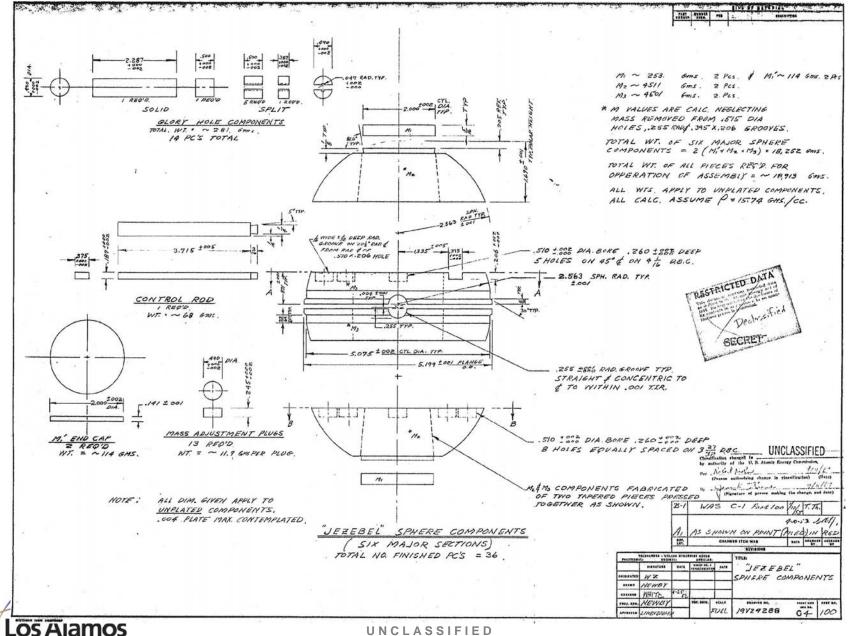
Nuclide	Atom Density (atoms/barn·cm)	Atom Fraction	Atom Fraction in Plutonium
Gallium	1.3752×10^{-3}	3.4132×10^{-2}	N/A
²³⁹ Pu	3.7047×10^{-2}	9.1951×10^{-1}	0.952
²⁴⁰ Pu	1.7512×10^{-3}	4.3465×10^{-2}	0.045
²⁴¹ Pu	1.1674×10^{-4}	2.8975×10^{-3}	0.003





19Y29288 C4, April 1952 **Drawing**

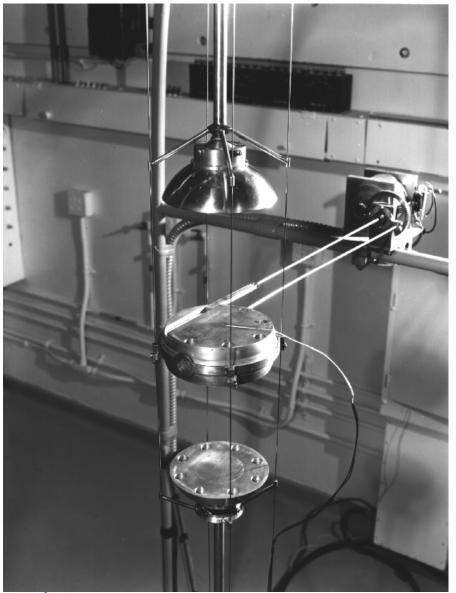
The actual Jezebel was more complicated...

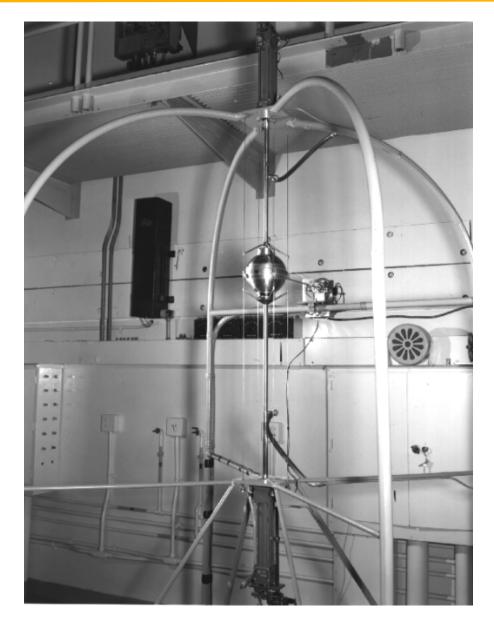


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Photos – Jan. 24, 1955



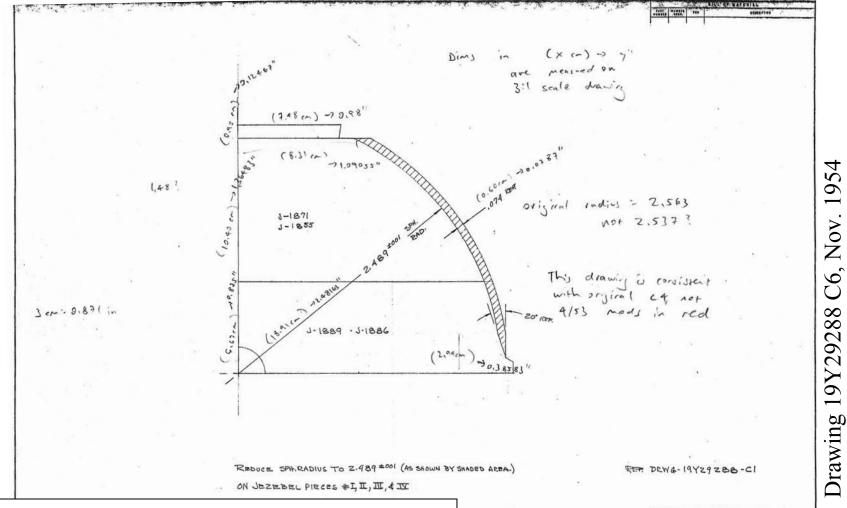




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Major Parts Remachined in Nov. 1954

37182 Jezebel I logbook, remachined p. 7, Nov. 5, 1954.



"[F]our major parts were returned and 1.2 kg of material was removed by decreasing the ball radius .075"." – Group CMR-11 Monthly Report, Nov. 23, 1954

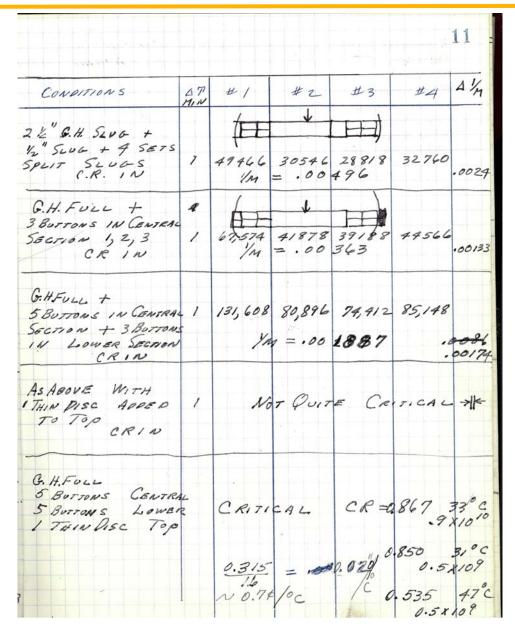
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C6, Nov.

19Y29288

First Jezebel Criticality, Nov. 30, 1954



Jezebel I logbook, p. 11, Nov. 30, 1954.



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Critical Mass: LA-2044 (1956) and *Nucl. Sci. Eng.* vol. 8 (1960)

- LA-2044^a gave the critical mass of "Jezebel Pu alloy" (1 wt.% gallium) as 16.45 ± 0.05 kg at a density of 15.82 g/cm³.
 - + Like everything else, this report was classified; it was declassified in 1965.
- The *Nuclear Science and Engineering* paper^b gave the critical mass of "a solid, bare sphere of Pu ($4\frac{1}{2}$ [at.]% Pu²⁴⁰)" as 16.28 ± 0.05 kg at a density of 15.66 g/cm³.
 - + The NSE paper failed to mention the 1 wt.% gallium....

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^a G. A. Jarvis, G. A. Linenberger, and H. C. Paxton, "Plutonium-Metal Critical Assemblies," Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory report LA-2044, May 1956.

^b G. A. Jarvis, G. A. Linenberger, J. D. Orndoff, and H. C. Paxton, "Two Plutonium-Metal Critical Assemblies," *Nucl. Sci. Eng.*, **8**, *6*, 525-531, December 1960.

LA-4208 (1969)^c

• Described the development of a "reevaluated" one-dimensional model.

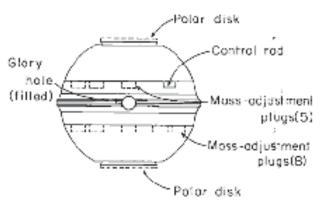


Fig. 6. Jezebel Pu (4.5% ²⁴⁶Pu). Configuration A, 16.751 kg alloy:

no polar disk; subcritical 0.43 lower mass-adjustment plug (or 10 g alloy at nurface) with all mass-adjustment plugs in place and control rod fully inserted; critical mass is 16.761 kg alloy at average density 15.61 g/cm³.

Configuration B, 16.909 kg alloy:

two polar disks; critical with 6 lower man-adjustment plugs removed, and control rod retracted 1.375 in.; with all mass-adjustment plugs in place and control rod fully inserted, critical mass is 16,784 kg alloy at average density 15.50 g/cm³.

Table I. JEZEBEL CORRECTIONS TO IDEALIZED SPHERES

	Pu(4.5%	(240Pu)
	Config. A	Config. B
Critical mass, kg ^a	16.761	16.784
(Density, g/cm ^S)	(15.61)	(15.60)
Corrections, kg:		
Asphericity	-0.033	0.047
Internal Ni and		
homogenization	0.047b	0.033
Equatorial band	0.045	0.045
Polar supports	0.117	0.717
External Ni	0.074	0.074
Framework	0.002	0.002
Kiva reflection	0.010	0.010
Ai: reflection	0.004	0.004
Trace impuritiese	-0.001	-0.001
Elevated temp.	-0.007	-0.007
Critical mass of	17.019	17.014
homogeneous sphere,	(15.61)	(15.61)
kg alloy		17,02±0.6%
(Density, g alloy/cm ³)		(15.61)

- Major cavities removed.
- b Measured minus 144 g equivalent of 0.010-in, thick for one parting plane compares with calculated minus 142 g.
- ⁶ Includes correction to $\rho = 15.61$ g/cm³.
- ⁶ Pu impurities are about 600 ppm (170 ppm 2, 230 ppm 0, 115 ppm Fe); ²³³U impurities are similar to those of Godiva.
- Converted to a k_{eff} uncertainty of ± 0.002 (rounded up from ± 0.00170) in PMF-001 Rev. 0.

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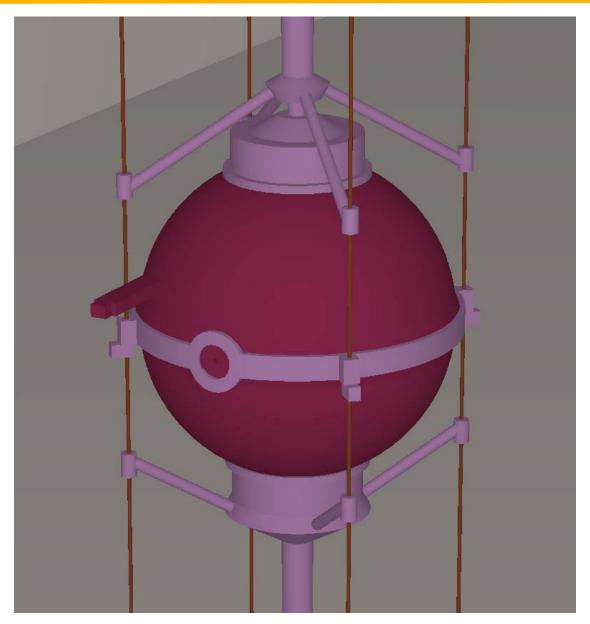
Jezebel Reevaluation for the ICSBEP Handbook (Rev. 3, 2013): **Four Detailed Models**

Configurations A and B were described in LA-4208.° B was found in the logbook. C and D are from the logbook.

Configuration →	A	В	С	D
Experimental Assembly Mass (LA-4208) (kg Pu-alloy)	16.751	16.909	Not given	Not given
Model Assembly Mass (kg Pu-alloy)	16.752	16.908	16.829	16.865
Average Pu-alloy Density (g/cm ³)	15.78	15.78	15.78	15.78
Control Rod Position	Fully inserted	Retracted 1.375 inches	Retracted 0.867 inch	Retracted 1.276 inches
Mass Adjustment Buttons in Upper Part M3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Mass Adjustment Buttons in Lower Part M2	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	6, 7	6, 8, 10, 11, 13	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Glory Hole	Full	Full	Full	Full
Thin Polar End Caps (Upper and/or Lower M1')	None	Upper and lower	Upper	Lower
Al Spacer Ring	Present	Present	Present	Present
Thick Polar End Caps (M1)	None	None	None	None

^c G. E. Hansen and H. C. Paxton, "Reevaluated Critical Specifications of Some Los Alamos Fast-Neutron Systems," Los cientific Laboratory report LA-4208, September 1969.

MCNP Visual Editor Rendering of Configuration B (1 of 2)

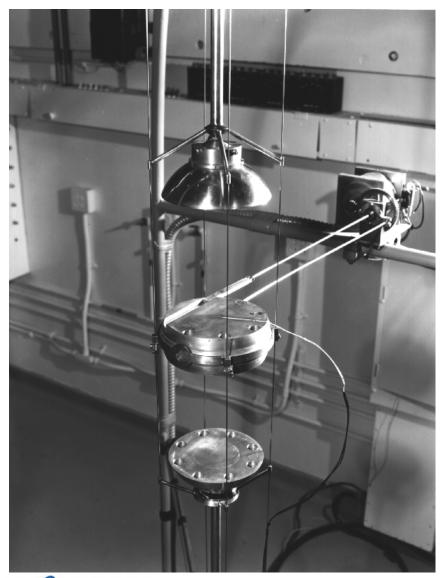


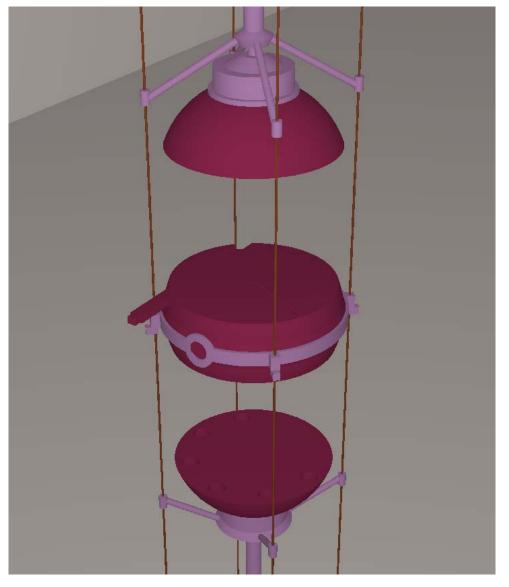


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MCNP Visual Editor Rendering of Configuration B (2 of 2)

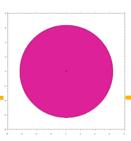






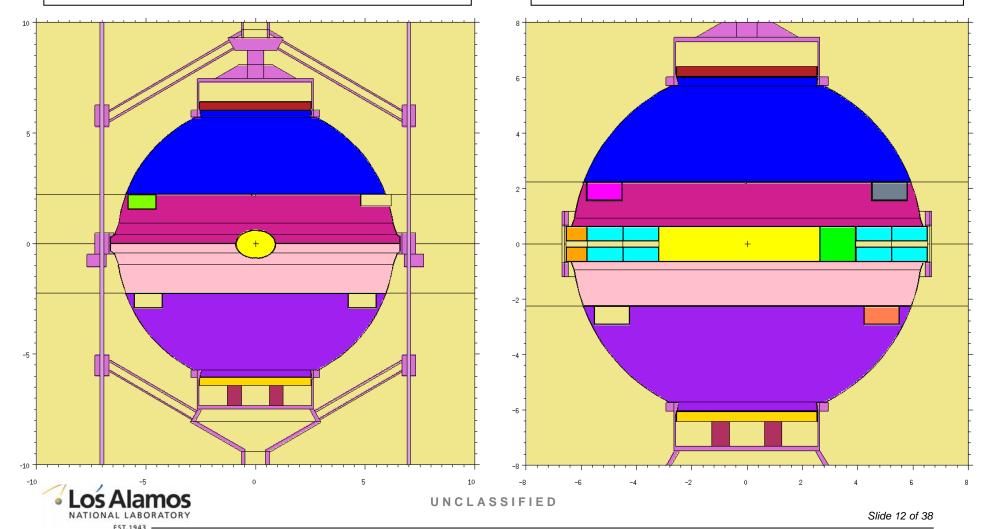
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MCNP Renderings of Configuration B



Spider assemblies, piano wire, belly band, wire lugs and clamps, control rod, mass adjustment buttons

Glory hole fill, mass adjustment buttons, external and internal nickel, thin polar end caps, aluminum shim



Detailed Model k_{eff} 's and a New One-Dimensional Model: PU-MET-FAST-001, Rev. 3

	Experimental k_{eff}	Calculated k_{eff}	Calc./Exp.
Config. A	0.99999 ± 0.00129	1.00072 ± 0.00002	1.00073 ± 0.00129
Config. B	1.00016 ± 0.00129	1.00115 ± 0.00002	1.00099 ± 0.00129
Config. C	1.00020 ± 0.00129	1.00094 ± 0.00002	1.00074 ± 0.00129
Config. D	1.00128 ± 0.00129	1.00190 ± 0.00002	1.00062 ± 0.00129
Average	_	_	1.00077 ± 0.00016

- The benchmark one-dimensional model was redefined to be the one that gives $k_{eff} = 1.00077$ when ENDF-B/VII.1 cross sections are used.
 - + Mass = $17,073.2 \pm 77$ g Pu-alloy
 - + Density = 15.61 g/cm^3 , same as previous benchmark (and the material is the same)
 - + Benchmark $k_{eff} = 1.00000 \pm 0.00129$
- The reevaluated one-dimensional benchmark, $17.0732 \text{ kg} \pm 0.077 \text{ kg}$ Pu-alloy, is statistically indistinguishable from the previous one-dimensional benchmark, $17.02 \text{ kg} \pm 0.6\%$.



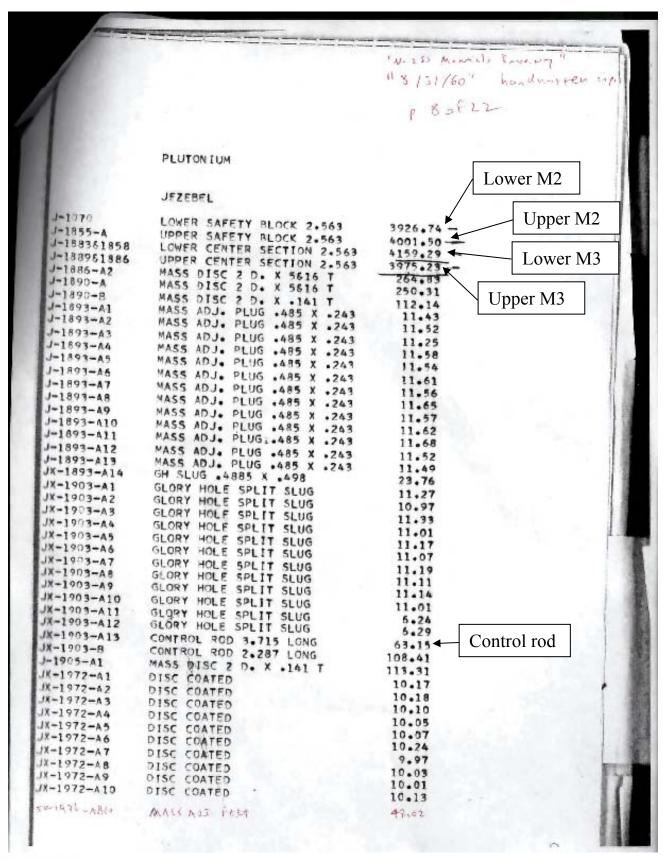
Assumption 1: Assembly Masses in LA-4208 Are Correct

- LA-4208 gave assembly masses for Configurations A and B.
- The earliest mass accountability statements (giving masses for individual parts) that have been found are from 1960
- The logbooks describe an episode of nickel replating in Nov. 1958 in which one of the major parts lost 72.69 g.
- Adding the 1960 masses for Configurations A and B, and adding the mass lost in the nickel replating of Nov. 1958, the totals are ~169 g less than the LA-4208 masses.
 - We have assumed some other undocumented process (perhaps nickel replating) in which the other three major parts lost a total of ~163 g.
- The control rod (plutonium) was replated in Nov. 1958 and "recoated" in Nov. 1957 but its new mass was not recorded either time.
 - Using the 1960 mass statements, the control rod density is 14.34 g/cm³.
 - We added 5.58 g to the control rod to bring its density to 15.61 g/cm³.
- We distributed the remaining ~ 163 g equally among the three major parts that were not replated in Nov. 1958.
- What is the uncertainty associated with the uncertain mass distribution? Los Alamos



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Mass Accountability Statement, Aug. 31, 1960



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Plutonium Mass, Dimensions, and Density Uncertainties

- Linear dimensions were taken from drawings.
- Densities were not given for the individual parts (the average density was 15.82 g/cm³).
 - + LA-4208: the density of the "major parts [was] measured with a precision of $\pm 0.2\%$."
 - + During this period, mass could have been measured to less than a milligram. For many parts, mass is given to the nearest 0.01 gram.
 - + Thus, the volume was measured to 0.2%.
- The relative uncertainty in k_{eff} due to correlated mass and volume uncertainties for each part independently is^d

$$\left(\frac{\partial k_{eff}}{k_{eff}}\right)^{2} = S_{k,\rho_{d}}^{2} \left[\left(\frac{u_{m_{d}}}{m_{d}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{u_{V_{d}}}{V_{d}}\right)^{2} \right] + \left(\frac{V_{d}}{k_{eff}}\frac{\partial k_{eff}}{\partial V_{d}}\right)_{\rho_{d}}^{2} \left(\frac{u_{V_{d}}}{V_{d}}\right)^{2} - 2S_{k,\rho_{d}} \left(\frac{V_{d}}{k_{eff}}\frac{\partial k_{eff}}{\partial V_{d}}\right)_{\rho_{d}}^{2} \left(\frac{u_{V_{d}}}{V_{d}}\right)^{2},$$

with
$$S_{k,\rho_d} \equiv \frac{\rho_d}{k_{eff}} \left(\frac{\partial k_{eff}}{\partial \rho_d} \right)_{V_d}$$
 and $\left(\frac{\partial k_{eff}}{\partial V_d} \right)_{\rho_d} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N_d} \left(\partial k_{eff} / \partial r_n \right)_{\rho_d; r_m, m \neq n}}{\sum_{n=1}^{N_d} \left(\partial V_d / \partial r_n \right)_{r_m, m \neq n}},$

where N_d is the number of linear dimensions describing part d.

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^d J. A. Favorite, J. C. Armstrong, and T. Burr, "Uncertainty Analysis of Densities and Isotopics: Handling Correlations," *Proceedings of the International Conference on Mathematics and Computational Methods Applied to Nuclear Science and Engineering (M&C*LOS Alamos CD-ROM, Sun Valley, Idaho, May 5-9, 2013.

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Plutonium Mass Distribution Correlations (Total Mass $\sigma = \pm 2$ g)

The three large parts and the control rod, among which the "missing" 169 g was distributed, are correlated. The total $\delta k_{\it eff}/k_{\it eff}$ for the four parts is

$$\left(\frac{\delta k_{eff}}{k_{eff}}\right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} S_{k,\rho_{i}}^{2} \left(\frac{u_{m_{i}}}{m_{i}}\right)^{2} + 2\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=i+1}^{4} S_{k,\rho_{i}} S_{k,\rho_{j}} \left(\frac{u_{m_{i}}}{m_{i}}\right) \left(\frac{u_{m_{j}}}{m_{j}}\right) r_{i,j},$$

where $r_{i,j}$ is the usual correlation coefficient, $r_{i,j} \equiv \text{cov}(m_i, m_j) / (u_{m_i} u_{m_j})$, and the covariance for M independent observations of m_i and m_j is $cov(m_i, m_j) = \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^{M} (m_{i,l} - \overline{m}_i)(m_{j,l} - \overline{m}_j)$, where \overline{m}_d is the average mass of part d for the M observations.

- $M = 1 \times 10^6$ mass distributions were randomly generated.
 - A mass to distribute was sampled from a Gaussian (169 \pm 2 g);
 - From 0 to 11.16 g was added to the control rod (random, uniform);
 - The rest was distributed (randomly, uniformly) among the "big 3";
 - Densities were not allowed to be less than 15.15 or greater than 16.41 g/cm³. +

Part	Base mass (g)	Mean (g)	Std. Dev. (g)	Std. Dev./Mean
Upper M2	4055.88	4055.5953	29.2222	0.7205%
Lower M2	3981.12	3980.8878	29.1966	0.7334%
Lower M3	4213.67	4213.4332	29.2049	0.6931%
Control rod	68.73	69.4841	1.6001	2.3028%



k_{eff} Uncertainty Due to Pu Mass, Dims., and Densities (4 Parts)

• Results from 200 k_{eff} calculations for three cases of total mass uncertainty:

Total	Conf	Daga 1	a l Mana	C44 D	Difference Between
mass σ	Conf.	Base k_{eff}	Mean	Mean Std. Dev Mean a	
±0 g	A	1.00072	1.00071	0.00049	-0.00001
	В	1.00115	1.00114	0.00046	-0.00001
±2 g	A	1.00072	1.00080	0.00052	0.00008
	В	1.00115	1.00122	0.00049	0.00007
±10 g	A	1.00072	1.00070	0.00065	-0.00002
	В	1.00115	1.00113	0.00064	-0.00002

- The brute-force calculations did not include the volume uncertainty of 0.2%.
- Using $u_{V_d}/V_d = 0\%$ in the equation for $\delta k_{eff}/k_{eff}$ for Conf. B, and using only the four parts,

+
$$\pm 0 \text{ g} \rightarrow \delta k_{eff}/k_{eff} = \pm 0.00047$$

+
$$\pm 2 \text{ g} \rightarrow \delta k_{eff}/k_{eff} = \pm 0.00047$$

+
$$\pm 10 \text{ g} \rightarrow \delta k_{eff}/k_{eff} = \pm 0.00067$$

• CONCLUSION:

- + The uncertainty in the mass to distribute does not add much to the total uncertainty;
- + Or, the distribution of the mass is far more important than how much there is to distribute.



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$k_{\it eff}$ Uncertainty Due to Pu Mass, Dims., and Densities (All Parts; **Rev. 3**)

Results from equations:

	$\delta k_{e\!f\!f}/k_{e\!f\!f}$					
Part	Total mass	Total mass	Total mass	No unc. due to		
rart	σ ±0 g	$\sigma \pm 2 g$	$\sigma \pm 10 \text{ g}$	mass distribution		
Upper M2	±0.00127	± 0.00127	± 0.00128	±0.00021		
Lower M2	±0.00128	± 0.00128	± 0.00129	±0.00021		
Upper M3			± 0.00035			
Lower M3	± 0.00173	± 0.00173	± 0.00174	±0.00034		
Upper M1'			± 0.00000			
Lower M1'			± 0.00000			
Control rod ^(a)	± 0.00005	± 0.00005	± 0.00005	± 0.00000		
GH filler ^(a)						
Buttons ^(a)			± 0.00000			
Cross terms	-5.81×10^{-6}	-5.82×10^{-6}	-5.68×10^{-6}	0.00		
Total mass	0.00	+0.00002	+0.00003	0.00		
Total	±0.00074	± 0.00076	±0.00091	±0.00057		

⁽a) Density uncertainty only.

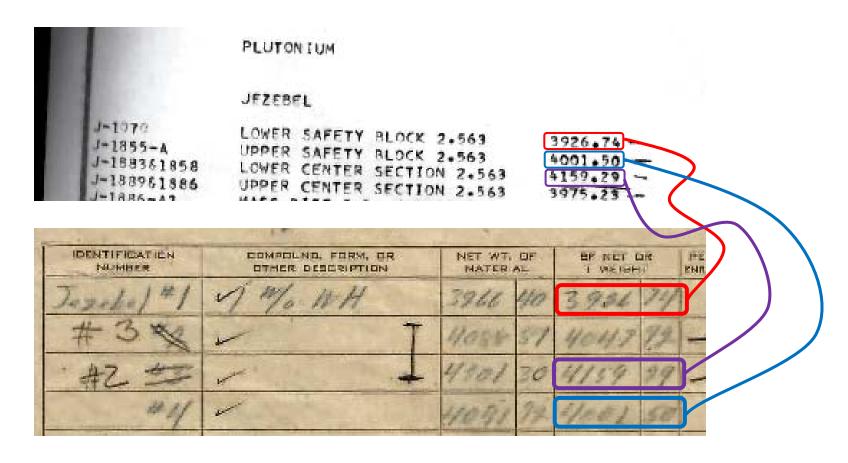


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Material Transfer Receipt, Nov. 24, 1954

	FURN RU. CHIN 12-RD NON	SF MATERIAL	TRANSFE	R	RECEIPT				
100		<u> </u>	stpt for each r	nate	rial type.			The state of	
	Yellow cupy to person	ADP-SP Office at time of transle receiving material. on whom material is received.							
1	Utilt of Measurement	2	Type of	Mo	terial	16	-		4
11/1/10		(Grant, Pounds, etc.)					-235, U-258,		
Lower M2	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	DOMPOLNO, FORM, OR OTHER DESCRIPTION	NET WT. D	F	T WEIGH		PERCENT	U-235 WEIGHT	
Unnar M2	Juzekel #1	1 % WH	3966 4	to	3906	74	-	n	2
Upper M3	# 5		4088 8	1	4047	72	1	work	11968
Lower M3	中和二世	+	40013	0	4159	29	-	1	
11	* #4		4001	1/4	4001	50			
Upper M2	7-1903410		114	2	11	01		Splot story	
	5-1903411-	· ·	160	9	1	41		July" aple	
	J-196 3813	- 4-	1	5	. 6	29		1 3/193	
	J-1903H13	to me	139	1	263	27	out 1/	18/=7.	42754
Control rod	J-189349		11/	9	11	57	1	1000	Day
	J-15934 10	-	111	4	11	19	3		
	5-18931111	ų l	11 1	0	11	15		SMA	
	J-1893H19		11 8	4	11	59			
100	J-18931113	-	11/	1	11	119			
-	3-18931114		140	0	23	16	Y	FIFE P Mich	100
	J-123H-1-		113	8	11	11		splitting	
	Totals		1- 1		16315	34			-
	Transferred to: 11	2 A- White	Acct. No.			-	1/24	lost.	
	Transferred from:	(Greap)	Acet. No.			2	Standy or when	Lesson	
1	. 0	(Group)			1	1	Banan	hy &	
	Tronsterred by	-2.4.54	100.00		1	1 6	Receive	aty C.	
				-			1	3	-
							-	M	
100	20	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH							

Part Masses Compared



Conclusion: The mass accountability statement lists plutonium mass, not part mass!



Changes in the Benchmark Part Masses

Part	Rev. 3 Benchmark Mass (g)	New Mass (g)	Difference Relative to Rev. 3
Upper M3	4047.92	4088.81	1.010%
Lower M3	4213.67	4201.30	-0.294%
Upper M2	4055.88	4041.92	-0.344%
Lower M2	3981.12	3966.40	-0.370%
Upper Part M1'	112.14	113.30	1.034%
Lower Part M1'	113.31	114.47	1.024%
Control rod	68.73	63.91	-7.013%
2.287" GH filler piece	108.41	109.53	1.033%
0.5" solid GH filler piece	23.76	24.00	1.010%
0.5" split GH filler piece (pair)	22.33	22.56	1.030%
0.287" split GH filler piece (pair)	12.70	12.82	0.945%
Average button	11.58	11.70	1.036%

• Using the new masses in the Rev. 3 dimensions (average C/E is 0.00055 greater than Rev. 3 C/E):

Conf.	Calc./Exp.
A	1.00125 ± 0.00116
В	1.00156 ± 0.00116
С	1.00129 ± 0.00116
D	1.00118 ± 0.00116
Avg.	1.00132 ± 0.00017



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Unofficial Handwritten Notes (with Density!)

			wts			wto		
	PART H'S + DESCRIPTION		11/24/54	1/4/58	5/1/18	4/21/69		Density
	#1 -1070 +	CONTED						21,70000
1) (2	J- ?	ALLOY	3966.40			3966.40		CASTING
Lower M2	LOWER SAFETY Block	17/	3926.74			3926,74		12/14/50
- 19-		-						was 15:75
	#2 J-1889	CONTED	~	4057.61	-	-		
T. 162	A J-1886	ALLOY	4088,21		3995,00	3995.00		2
Upper M3	Uppen CENTER	"7"	4049.92	3975,23	3955,00	3955.00		
	100000			9 should be 7				
	#3 5-1883	CONTED	4439.50					
1 1/2	+ 5-1858A	ALLOY	4201.30		4180,00	4180,00		15.830
Lower M3	LOWER CENTER	117"	415929		4138,00	4138.00		
	#4 J-1855A	GATED						
**	+J-1871A	ALLOY	4041.92			4042.00		15.782
Upper M2	Upper salety	יידיי	4001.50			4002.00		
-		TOTAL "T Wt.						
100		"T Wt.	16137.45			16021.24	0144	1/6.21 GAAMS



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What to Do with these Densities?

Part	Rev. 3 Benchmark Density (Calculated; g/cm³)	Density Using Updated Masses (Calculated; g/cm³)	Density from Notes (Measured?; g/cm³)	Volume Change Needed
Upper M3	15.9045	16.0652	<mark>"?"</mark>	1.485% ^b
Lower M3	15.9797	15.9328	15.830	0.650%
Upper M2	15.5753	15.5217	15.782	-1.650%
Lower M2	15.7082	15.6501	15.751 ^a	-0.640%

^{-5 0 5 10}

- Good: Densities in the notes are more consistent with each other and with handbook value.
- Bad: There is no record of the volume measurements that must have been done; the reference for these notes is "Author unknown, handwritten notes, sometime after 4/20/1969."
- Bad: The volume changes require dimension changes well outside the tolerances on the drawings, by factors of $\sim 5-12$.
 - + The volume uncertainty used in the benchmark was that claimed in LA-4208 for densities, 0.2%.
- What densities to use? What dimensions to use?

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^a Value for one of the 2-kg castings, not the whole part.

^b Assuming the density is 15.830 g/cm³.

The Control Rod is a Particular Pain

- In Rev. 3, we added 5.58 g to the control rod because otherwise its density would be too low (using the mass from Aug. 31, 1960 of 63.15 g and the drawing dimensions).
 - + We assumed that mass was lost in nickel replating episodes between 1954 and 1960.
- We now know the 1954 control rod mass was 63.91 g. We do not know the dimensions.

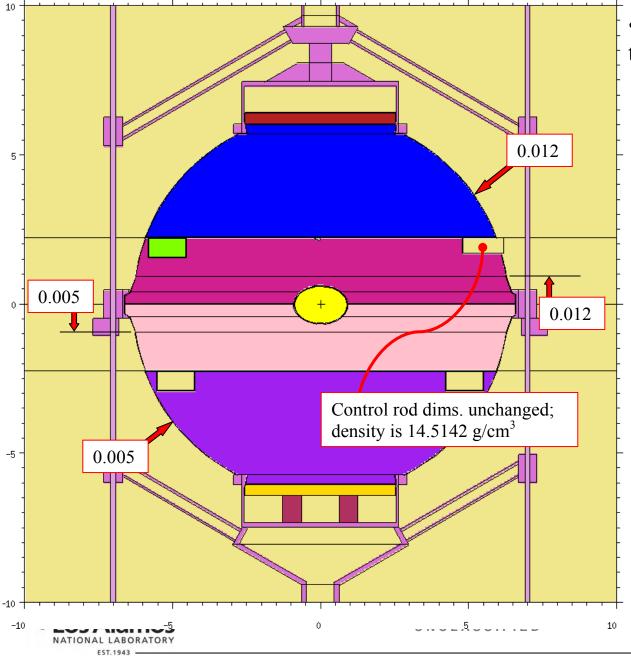
Source of dimensions	Control rod length (inch)	Density (Calculated; g/cm ³)
Original drawing	3.715 ± 0.005	14.5142
Modified drawing ("red")	3.645 ± 0.002	14.7843
Reduce length in original drawing by 7.24%	3.4460	15.61
Reduce length in original drawing by 8.27%	3.4076	15.78





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Dimensions Changed (inches): Round 1

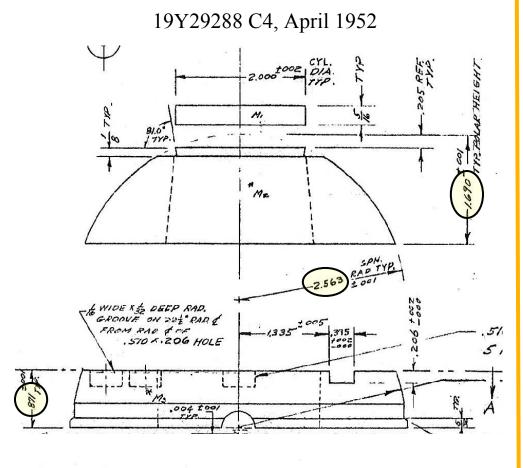


• Average C/E is 0.00066 less than Rev. 3 C/E:

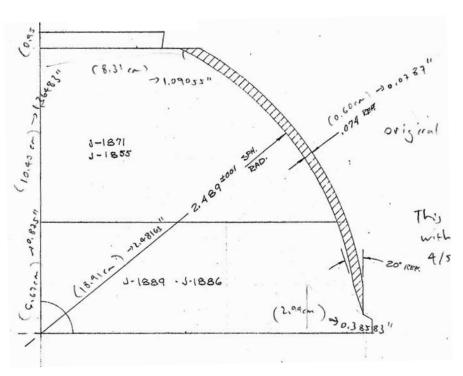
Conf.	Calc./Exp.	
A	1.00002 ± 0.00129	
В	1.00038 ± 0.00129	
C	1.00007 ± 0.00129	
D	0.99997 ± 0.00129	
Avg.	1.00011 ± 0.00018	

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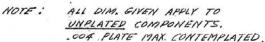
Ambiguity in the Dimensions (M2 Parts)



19Y29288 C6, Nov. 1954



No note about unplated vs. plated components – assumed unplated.

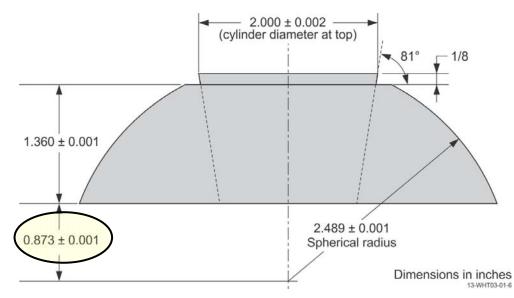




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Assumption 2: Center of M2 Parts is 0.873 in. from the Parts

- The original drawing implies the distance from the M2 spherical center to the bottom surface is 0.873 inch.
- The drawing (Nov. 1954) showing the remachining of Nov. 1954 implies the distance is the same as the height of the M3 parts, 0.871 inch.



- Assumed original drawing is correct.
- Effect of this assumption in Rev. 3:

Conf.	Base C/E	0.871-in. C/E
A	1.00073	1.00026
В	1.00099	1.00052
С	1.00074	1.00025
D	1.00062	1.00012
Avg.	1.00077	1.00029

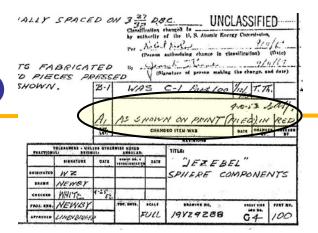
- The change in volume is +0.21% for upper M2 and +0.22% for lower M2.
- The difference of 48 pcm was included in the final uncertainty.



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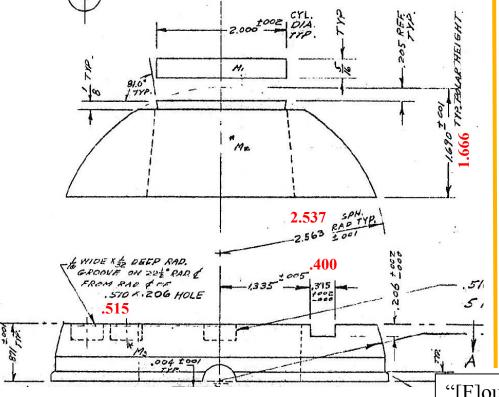
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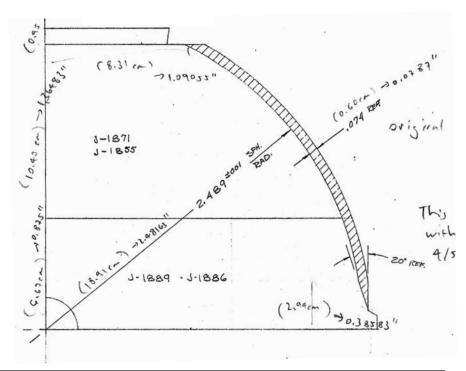
Ambiguity in the Dimensions ("Red Mark-up")



19Y29288 C4, revised April 1953

19Y29288 C6, Nov. 1954





"[F]our major parts were returned and 1.2 kg of material was removed by decreasing the ball radius .075"." – Group CMR-11 Monthly Report, Nov. 23, 1954

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Assumption 3: "Red Mark-up" Change Was Not Implemented

- The original drawing (April 1952) has the change notation "As shown on print (filed) in red" (April 1953), and such a "red mark-up" drawing exists.
- But the "red mark-up" drawing is not consistent with documents describing the "remachining" of Nov. 1954 (radius of spherical parts was reduced 0.074 inch):
 - + The drawing (Nov. 1954) specifying the remachining (original outer radius matches April 1952 drawing).
 - + A CMR-11 report describing the remachining (the "four major parts were returned and 1.2 kg of material was removed by decreasing the ball radius .075"").
 - The density corresponding to the "red mark-up" drawing would be 24 g/cm³.
 - The density corresponding to the original drawing would be 15.66 g/cm³.
- Assumed original drawing is correct.
 - Effect of this assumption in Rev. 3:
- The change in volume is -0.12% for upper M3, -0.44% for upper M2, -0.06% for lower M3, and -0.50% for lower M2.

Conf.	Base C/E	"Red" C/E
A	1.00073	1.00170
В	1.00099	1.00207
С	1.00074	1.00174
D	1.00062	1.00166
Avg.	1.00077	1.00179

• The difference of 102 pcm was not included in the final uncertainty but it is within the calculated uncertainty. It is a potential bias.



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Los Alamos

Detailed Model k_{eff} Uncertainties (Rev. 3)

Source	$\delta k_{eff}/k_{eff}$
Temperature Adjustment	±0.00003
Plutonium Mass, Dimensions, and Density	± 0.00094
Imperfect Spherical Surfaces	Negligible
Lack of Planeness (Size of Gaps) Due to Nonuniform Ni	± 0.00056
Lack of Planeness Due to Tilt	Negligible
Plutonium Isotopics	± 0.00032
Decay of ²⁴¹ Pu Before and During Experiments	Negligible
Gallium Content	± 0.00001
Nickel Plating Thickness and Density	± 0.00053
Assembly Machine and Hall Densities	± 0.00002
Plutonium Impurities	± 0.00002
Glory Hole Fill Position	Negligible
Button Placement	Negligible
Concrete Composition	Negligible
Absence of Framework and Other Assemblies	Negligible
Presence of α-Plutonium	Negligible
Miscellaneous Material Compositions	Negligible
Presence of Thermocouple	Negligible
Glory Hole Axis Offset	-0.00005
Button Dimensions	Negligible
Control Rod Position	± 0.00013
Aluminum Spacer	± 0.00017
Total	± 0.00128

The total for the highlighted effects is ± 0.000126 .





Detailed Model k_{eff} Uncertainties (Rev. 3)

Reactivity Impact of Systematic and Random Experimental Uncertainties

Source	$\delta k_{\it eff}/k_{\it eff}$
Systematic	±0.00128
Random	±0.00016
Total	±0.00129

• The final uncertainty is 65%-76% of that of the "original" one-dimensional model, for which no detailed uncertainty analysis was given.





One-Dimensional Model, PU-MET-FAST-001 Rev. 3

- Jezebel is a one-dimensional bare sphere critical plutonium benchmark.
 - + Radius 6.3849 cm \rightarrow 6.39157 cm
 - + Density 15.61 g/cm³ \rightarrow 15.61 g/cm³
 - + Mass $17,020 \pm 100 \text{ g Pu alloy} \rightarrow \frac{17,073.2 \pm 77 \text{ g}}{20}$
 - + Material gallium is separated into its isotopic constituents:

Nuclide	Atom Density (atoms/barn·cm)	Atom Fraction	Atom Fraction in Plutonium
⁶⁹ Ga	8.3603×10^{-4}	2.0750×10^{-2}	N/A
⁷¹ Ga	5.3917×10^{-4}	1.3382×10^{-2}	N/A
²³⁹ Pu	3.7047×10^{-2}	9.1951×10^{-1}	0.952
²⁴⁰ Pu	1.7512×10^{-3}	4.3465×10^{-2}	0.045
²⁴¹ Pu	1.1674×10^{-4}	2.8975×10^{-3}	0.003

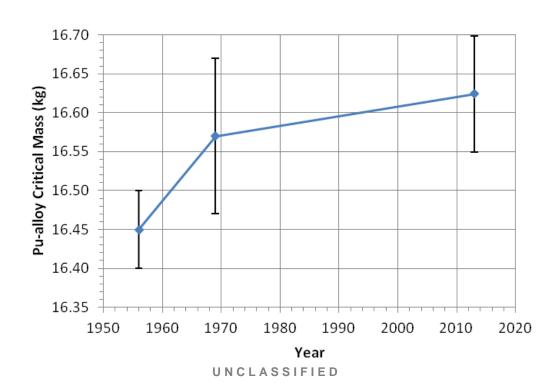
- Benchmark $k_{eff} 1.000 \pm 0.002 \rightarrow \frac{1.000000 \pm 0.00129}{1.000000}$.
 - + ENDF/B-VII was tuned to the original one-dimensional Jezebel.
 - + The average C/E of the four detailed models, using ENDF/B-VII, is 1.00077 ± 0.00129 .
 - + If the data were retuned to compute k_{eff} =1 for the new one-dimensional Jezebel, then it should compute C/E = 1 for the four detailed models.



So What Is the Critical Mass of a Bare Sphere of Plutonium?

- The one-dimensional benchmark model uses 15.61 g/cm³, determined in LA-4208.
- Using 15.82 g/cm³, 1.02 wt.% Ga, Pu with 4.5 at.% ²⁴⁰Pu:

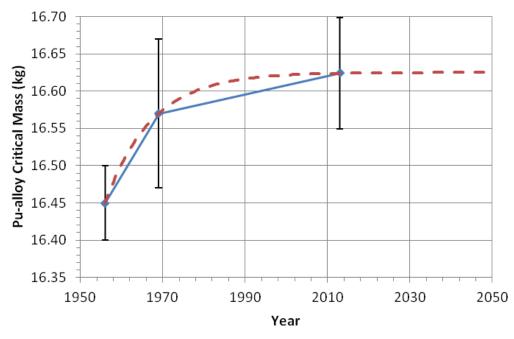
Source	Year	Critical Mass of Pu-alloy (kg)
LA-2044	1956	16.45 ± 0.05
LA-4208	1969	16.57 ± 0.10
PU-MET-FAST-001 Rev. 3	2013	16.624 ± 0.075





The Critical Mass Has Leveled Off

• $m_C = (0.1751 \text{kg}) \times (1 - e^{-0.08894(y-1956)}) + 16.4500 \text{kg}$, where y is the year AD.

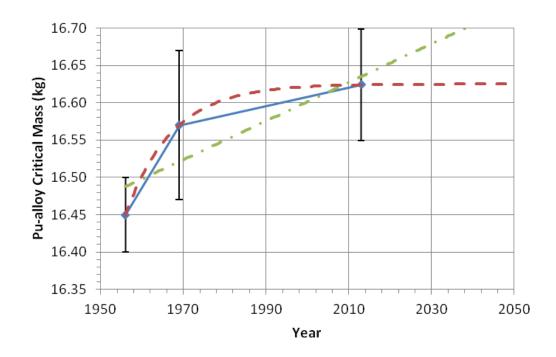


• Asymptotic value is 16.625 kg.



...Or Has It?

- $m_C = (0.1751 \text{kg}) \times (1 e^{-0.08894(y-1956)}) + 16.4500 \text{kg}$, where y is the year AD.
- $m_C = (0.0025876 \text{kg/yr}) \times (y 1956) + 16.4876 \text{kg}$, where y is the year AD.





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Summary and Conclusions

- We have reevaluated the classic Jezebel benchmark by modeling four actual experimental configurations as accurately as possible.
- In Rev. 3, when we did not know the part masses, the average k_{eff} C/E for the four detailed configurations was 1.00077. The uncertainty $\delta k_{eff}/k_{eff}$ was ± 0.00129 .
 - The reevaluated one-dimensional simplification (17.0732 kg \pm 0.077 kg Pu-alloy) was statistically indistinguishable from the "original" one (LA-4208; 17.02 kg \pm 0.6%).
 - Our ICSBEP report (PU-MET-FAST-001 Rev. 3) has been published (Sept. 2013).
 - + In this evaluation, assumptions had to be made about the part masses and some of the dimensions. The uncertainties associated with these assumptions were accounted for and found to add only a small amount to the total uncertainty. If a mass statement for the original Jezebel parts from 1954 or 1955 can be found, this evaluation may be updated. It is unlikely, however, that the total keff uncertainty will be reduced below about ± 0.00100 .
- We have discovered part masses from 1954 and some part densities.
 - Part dimensions have to change dramatically to match the densities.
 - Testing various possibilities and working out the uncertainty will be a lot of work. +
- It is not likely that we will learn which drawing was correct but then the part volumes will be driven by the densities.
- The total uncertainty will not be below ± 0.00100 .



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Acknowledgments

- Special thanks to Rev.3 co-author Roger Brewer (LANL) and external reviewer Ray Reed (Washington Safety Management Solutions).
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